0.a. Goal

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

0.b. Target

Target 14.6: By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

0.c. Indicator

Indicator 14.6.1: Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

0.d. Series

Metadata applies to complete series under this indicator.

0.e. Metadata update

February 2021

0.f. Related indicators

SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 5, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14.2/4/5/6/7/c

0.g. International organisations(s) responsible for global monitoring

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

1.a. Organisation

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

2.a. Definition and concepts

Definition:

Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

Concepts:

The definitions and concepts associated with the indicator and utilized in the methodology are defined in the FAO term portal: http://www.fao.org/faoterm/collection/fisheries/en/

This indicator is based on a country's implementation of the different international instruments that combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU fishing). IUU fishing undermines national and regional efforts to conserve and manage fish stocks and, as a consequence, inhibits progress towards achieving the goals of long-term sustainability and responsibility as set forth in, inter alia, Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 and the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Moreover, IUU fishing greatly disadvantages and discriminates against those fishers that act responsibly, honestly and in accordance with the terms of their fishing authorizations. This is a compelling reason why IUU fishing must be dealt with expeditiously and in a transparent manner. If IUU fishing is not curbed, and if IUU fishers target vulnerable stocks that are subject to strict management controls or moratoria, efforts to rebuild those stocks to healthy levels will not be achieved. To efficiently curb IUU fishing a number of different international instruments have been developed over the years that focus on the implementation of the different responsibilities of States.

The instruments covered by this indicator and their role in combatting IUU fishing are as follows:

• The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

This instrument is the basis upon which all the subsequent instruments are built upon. UNCLOS defines the rights and responsibilities of nations with respect to their use of the world's oceans, establishing guidelines for businesses, the environment, and the management of marine natural resources. It is a binding instrument, although its principles may also be applied by countries who are not party to it.

• The Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (UN Fish Stocks Agreement)

The UN Fish Stocks Agreement entered into force on 11 December 2001, and is the most comprehensive of the binding international instruments in defining the role of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations and elaborating measures that could be taken in relation to IUU fishing activities. Although the UN Fish Stocks Agreement applies primarily to the highly migratory and straddling fish stocks on the high seas, its broad acceptance and application is evidenced by the reinforcement of other international instruments, implementation at the regional level, and to some extent by State practice within areas of national jurisdiction.

• The International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU)

The objective of the IPOA is to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing by providing all States with comprehensive, effective and transparent measures by which to act, including through appropriate regional fisheries management organizations established in accordance with international law. This instrument covers all the aspects of a State's responsibilities including, flag State responsibilities, coastal State measures, port State measures, internationally agreed market-related measures, research and regional fisheries management organizations.

• The 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA)

The FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing entered into force on the 5th of June 2016. The main purpose of the Agreement is to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing through the implementation of robust port State measures. The Agreement envisages that parties, in their capacities as port States, will apply the Agreement in an effective manner to foreign vessels when seeking entry to ports or while they are in port. The application of the measures set out in the Agreement will, inter alia, contribute to harmonized port State measures, enhanced regional and international cooperation and block the flow of IUU-caught fish into national and international markets.

• The FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance (VG-FSP)

The FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance spell out a range of actions that countries can take to ensure that vessels registered under their flags do not conduct IUU fishing, including monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) activities, such as vessel monitoring systems (VMS) and observers. They promote information exchange and cooperation among countries so that flag states are in a position to refuse to register vessels that are "flag-hopping" by attempting to register with another flag state or to refuse vessels that have been reported for IUU fishing. The Guidelines also include recommendations on how countries can encourage compliance and take action against non-compliance by vessels, as well as on how to enhance international cooperation to assist developing countries to fulfil their flag state responsibilities.

• The FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (Compliance Agreement)

The 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement entered into force on the 24th of April 2003. Its main purpose is to encourage countries to take effective action, consistent with international law, and to deter the reflagging of vessels by their nationals as a means of avoiding compliance with applicable conservation and management rules for fishing activities on the high seas. With respect to the role of RFBs, the preamble calls upon States which do not participate in global, regional or sub regional fishery organizations or arrangements to do so, with a view to achieving compliance with international conservation and management measures.

2.b. Unit of measure

Degree of implementation of applicable international instruments categorised into 5 bands, reflected as following:

Band 1: Very low implementation of applicable instruments to combat IUU fishing
Band 2: Low implementation of applicable instruments to combat IUU fishing
Band 3: Medium implementation of applicable instruments to combat IUU fishing
Band 4: High implementation of applicable instruments to combat IUU fishing
Band 5: Very high implementation of applicable instruments to combat IUU fishing

2.c. Classifications

No applicable international standards for measuring degree of implementation of such applicable instruments to combat IUU fishing.

3.a. Data sources

For the complete list of questions used for this indicator, please refer to appendix 1.

The questionnaire is sent out to all FAO member States on a biennial basis. The questions used for this indicator will be included into the Committee on Fisheries Questionnaire for monitoring the implementation of the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related instruments.

3.b. Data collection method

This questionnaire is run on a web-application, which automatically records the submissions from the countries onto a database. The indicator will be extracted automatically from their responses, with a report of the indicator shown to the respondent prior to final submission. This will ensure transparency of the process and will allow for final confirmation of the results.

The sample size will differ from year to year depending on the number of respondents to the questionnaire.

3.c. Data collection calendar

The questionnaire is sent out on a biennial basis. It is expected to be sent out 8 months prior to the holding of the Committee on Fisheries and remain open for a 3 month period.

3.d. Data release calendar

Data for the indicator are expected to be released one week after closure of the questionnaire.

3.e. Data providers

Data is typically provided by the national fishery Ministries/departments.

3.f. Data compilers

FAO

3.g. Institutional mandate

Article I of the FAO constitution requires that the Organization collect, analyses, interpret and disseminate information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture http://www.fao.org/3/K8024E/K8024E.pdf.

4.a. Rationale

The purpose of this indicator is to show a picture of the state of implementation of the instruments to combat IUU fishing, at a national, regional and global level. The first edition of the indicator will provide a baseline of the current state of implementation of these agreements. Subsequent indicator estimates will then be able to show any progress made by countries.

Although the exact score will be important from one reporting year to the next for determining the progress made by a country, to aid the interpretation of this indicator, the score will then be converted into one of five bands as following:

Score	Bands
>0 –< 0.2	Band 1: Very low implementation of applicable instruments to combat IUU fishing
0.2 –< 0.4	Band 2: Low implementation of applicable instruments to combat IUU fishing
0.4 –< 0.6	Band 3: Medium implementation of applicable instruments to combat IUU fishing
0.6 –< 0.8	Band 4: High implementation of applicable instruments to combat IUU fishing
0.8 – 1.0	Band 5: Very high implementation of applicable instruments to combat IUU fishing

Additionally, a State may receive an indicator score of “N/A”, in the case that none of the instruments are applicable. This would only be the case if the country is land locked and does not flag any vessels that conduct fishing or fishing related activities.

Countries that do not submit a response to the questionnaire on which the indicator is based or do not approve the use of their responses to the questionnaire for use in this indicator, will not receive an indicator score.

4.b. Comment and limitations

Aside from the status of a country as party or non-party to an international agreement which is available as public record, the indicator is a self-analysis by the country of their state of implementation of the various international instruments. Although questions in the questionnaire will be accompanied by pop up guides describing any technical aspects or terms, there may be a small variance in interpretation by different respondents.

Additionally, due to the fact that responses are not provided by an independent source, responses could in theory be politically influenced.

4.c. Method of computation

The indicator is based upon responses by States to a certain sections of the questionnaire for monitoring the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related instruments (CCRF). These are sections covering the implementation of different international instruments used to combat IUU fishing. The responses will be converted using an algorithm to obtain a score for the indicator. Each instrument will be covered within a given variable, as follows:

Variable 1 (V1) - Adherence and implementation of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

Variable 2 (V2) - Adherence and implementation of the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement

Variable 3 (V3) - Development and implementation of a national plan of action (NPOA) to combat IUU fishing in line with the IPOA-IUU

Variable 4 (V4) - Adherence and implementation of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA)

Variable 5 (V5) - Implementation of Flag State Responsibilities in the context of the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement and FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance

Depending on responses by FAO Members on the adherence and implementation of the above-mentioned instruments, States will score an indicator value between 0 and 1. Each variable is given a weighting, which takes into consideration the importance of the instrument in combating IUU fishing as well as the overlap between the instruments. The variable weightings are as follows:

Variable	**Weighting***
V1	10%
V2	10%
V3	30%
V4	30%
V5	20%

(*) item on “Applicability of instruments”

For binding agreements, States will still be able to score points if they are not party to the agreement but are implementing its provisions. States will also score points if they have initiated the process to becoming party to an agreement.

This indicator is automatically computed within the web-application on which the countries will be responding to the questionnaire. Once the questionnaire is completed the respondent will be presented with a report of the indicator, describing the methodology and the score attained. The user will then be able to give a final confirmation of the indicator. The final scores from all the respondents will automatically be collected onto a database. This web-application will also allow the user to access in any the following languages: English, French, Spanish, Chinese, Arabic and Russian.

Choice of weighting per variable:

The weightings for each variable have been carefully selected. These have been determined based upon their importance of their role in combatting IUU fishing as well as in consideration of the overlap present in between the different instruments. It is also for this consideration of overlap that the VG-FSP and the Compliance Agreement have been combined into Variable 5.

Applicability of instruments:

A set of questions will be present to determine certain characteristics of States (coastal, port, flag and land-locked). This will ensure that the indicator scoring for a country is not negatively affected if an instrument is not applicable to them. In such case, the weighing of the variable that is not applicable is redistributed into the remaining variables. In cases where none of the instruments is applicable, the country will get an indicator score of "N/A".

Variable	Cases in which Instruments are not applicable
V1	The only case where this instrument becomes not applicable, is when the State is land-locked and they are not a flag state.
V2	Is not applicable if the country is land-locked and not a flag State or a coastal State but is not a flag State or Port State.
V3	Same as Variable 2.
V4	Same as Variable 2.
V5	Is not applicable if the country is not a flag State.

For more details regarding the list of question, scoring and applicability, please refer to Appendix 1 and 2.

4.d. Validation

Upon completing the questionnaire, States are provided with a condensed report showing their responses to relevant questions within the questionnaire for the indicator and the resulting SDG indicator score for their validation.

4.e. Adjustments

Not applicable

4.f. Treatment of missing values (i) at country level and (ii) at regional level

• At country level

Indicator will only be available for responding countries who approve of the use of their responses to the CCRF questionnaire for this indicator.

• At regional and global levels

Data will only be aggregated from responding countries.

4.g. Regional aggregations

Regional and global aggregates for this indicator will count the number of countries within a region or globally that fall under each of the five bands, as a proportion of the countries within a region or globally that have reported this indicator. This approach better illustrates the distribution of scores in each region and avoids determining a mean score for a region that assumes that non-reporting countries are equal to the mean, which would not be appropriate for a means-of-implementation type indicator like this.

4.h. Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level

Once the countries receive the questionnaire, they will have access to a manual that will guide the user along the best process for completing the questionnaire. Due to the various themes that are covered within the questionnaire, it is essential that the focal point or user gather the responses using a well-coordinated process involving all the relevant staff that are in charge of the work within the various themes contained within the

questionnaire, such as the focal point for the indicator. Additionally, the manual will also have a section describing the methodology of the indicator.

Within the questionnaire application, the user will be able to find pop up guides embedded in the application describing technical aspects or terms encountered.

URL to the authenticated CCRF questionnaire application: FAO Questionnaire for Monitoring the Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and Related Instruments

4.i. Quality management

FAO is responsible for the quality of the internal statistical processes used to compile the published datasets. The FAO Statistics Quality Assurance Framework (SQAF), available at: http://www.fao.org/docrep/019/i3664e/i3664e.pdf, provides the necessary principles, guidelines and tools to carry out quality assessments. FAO is performing an internal bi-annual survey (FAO Quality Assessment and Planning Survey) designed to gather information on all of FAO's statistical activities, notably to assess the extent to which quality standards are being implemented with a view to increasing compliance with the quality dimensions of SQAF, documenting best practices and prepare quality improvement plans, where necessary. Domain-specific quality assurance activities are carried out systematically (e.g. quality reviews, self-assessments, compliance monitoring).

4.j. Quality assurance

The questionnaire was created upon the request of the Members to the Committee on Fisheries. Within this process, FAO would not be in a position to question the responses of countries. Equally, this would require independent analysis of the status of implementation in the field of all responding countries for every edition of the questionnaire, a task that would require a substantial outlay of resources.

FAO is however carrying out national and regional workshops on the implementation of international instruments to combat IUU fishing. During these workshops, the indicator is used a tool to understand the situation within the countries, all the while ensuring that there is a clear understanding of the questions or any other technical aspects relevant to this indicator.

Furthermore, once the user has completed the questionnaire, the user is able to extract a report of the indicator detailing their responses to the relevant questions and the corresponding scoring. The questionnaire respondent will then be able to validate the indicator score, which will in turn be automatically stored onto FAO databases. This system has been put in place, not only to ensure that no mistakes were made during the completion of the questionnaire but also to ensure transparency of the indicator process.

4.k. Quality assessment

From 2022 data series onwards, questions of a factual nature, used to indicate applicability of the indicator or to calculate the score of the indicator, such as whether a country is landlocked or whether it is a Party to a relevant international instrument will be pre-compiled. Official sources will be used to conduct this activity such as the depository of the relevant international binding instrument.

This activity will be conducted for the following questions, detailed within Appendix 1: A.1, 1.1, 2.1, 4.1 and 5.1

5. Data availability and disaggregation

Data availability:

The data required for this indicator is not currently available. It will become available in early 2018 after the closure of the 2017/18 edition of the Questionnaire for monitoring the implementation of the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Thereafter it will be collected regularly every two years through the Questionnaire for monitoring the implementation of the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

Time series:

2017 (When available will become baseline)

Disaggregation:

Due to nature of indicator, there will only be one score per country which could then be aggregated regionally or globally.

6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

Sources of discrepancies:

Data for this indicator is not internationally estimated.

7. References and Documentation

URL:

SDG 14.6.1: http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/14.6.1/en/

Appendix 1: Questions and scoring

Section not applicable if:	Question not applicable if:	Questions: (Note: when applicable "1-5" is a range representing extent of implementation starting from "1" being "Not at all" up to "5" being "Fully")	Response Type	Total Possible Indicator Score per Question:	Indicator Score per Response Type: Yes	No	1	2	3	4	5	Variable Weighting Multiplier:
		General Questions to Determine a States Applicability to Instruments to Combat IUU Fishing										
-		A.1) Is your country land-locked?	Yes/No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		A.2) Does your country flag vessels conducting fishing and fishing related activities to operate in:										
	"Yes" to: A.1	A.2.1) Areas within the national jurisdiction of your country including your Economic Exclusive Zone (e.g. internal waters, territorial sea and archipelagic waters of an archipelagic State)?	Yes/No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		A.2.2) The High Seas?	Yes/No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		A.2.3) Waters under the jurisdiction of other coastal States?	Yes/No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

		A.3) Are any of the vessels flying your flag conducting fishing and fishing related activities authorised by other States to operate in:									
		A.3.1) Waters under the jurisdiction of the concerned State(s)?	Yes/No		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		A.3.2) The High Seas?	Yes/No		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	"Yes" to: A.1	A.3) Does your country authorise vessels flying the flag of other States and which conduct fishing and fishing related activities, to:									
		A.3.1) Enter and use the designated ports of your country?	Yes/No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		A.3.2) Operate within waters under the jurisdiction of your country including your Economic Exclusive Zone (e.g. internal waters, territorial sea and archipelagic waters of an archipelagic State)?	Yes/No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Variable 1. the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea - Weighting 10%									

"Yes" to: A.1 and "No" to: A.2.2, A.2.3, A.3.1 and A.3.2		1.1) Is your country a Party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)?	Yes/No	0.2	0.2	0	-	-	-	-		x10 if Variable Applicable
	"Yes" to: 1.1	1.2) If no to 1.1, has your country initiated the process to becoming Party to UNCLOS?	Yes/No	0.1	0.1	0	-	-	-	-		
		1.3) To what extent is your country implementing the provisions of the UNCLOS in relation to coastal States and flag State responsibilities for the management of fisheries, with regard to:										
		1.3.1) Policy	1-5	0.2	-	-	0	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.2	
		1.3.2) Legislation	1-5	0.2	-	-	0	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.2	
		1.3.3) Institutional framework	1-5	0.2	-	-	0	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.2	
		1.3.4) Operations and procedures	1-5	0.2	-	-	0	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.2	
		Variable 2. the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement - Weighting 10%										

"Yes" to: A.1 and "No" to: A.2.2, A.2.3, A.3.1 and A.3.2 or "No" to: A.2-A.4		2.1) Is your country a Party to the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (UN Fish Stocks Agreement)?	Yes/No	0.2	0.2	0	-	-	-	-	x10 if Variable Applicable
	"Yes" to: 2.1	2.2) If no to 2.1, has your country initiated the process to becoming Party to the UN Fish Stocks Agreement?	Yes/No	0.1	0.1	0	-	-	-	-	
		2.3) To what extent is your country implementing the provisions of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement in relation to coastal State and flag State responsibilities for the management of fisheries, with regard to:									
		2.3.1) Policy	1-5	0.1	-	-	0	0.025	0.05	0.075	0.1
		2.3.2) Legislation	1-5	0.1	-	-	0	0.025	0.05	0.075	0.1
		2.3.3) Institutional framework	1-5	0.1	-	-	0	0.025	0.05	0.075	0.1
		2.3.4) Operations and procedures	1-5	0.1	-	-	0	0.025	0.05	0.075	0.1

		2.4) To what extent is your country engaged in sub-regional, regional and international cooperation in enforcement, as required by the UN Fish Stocks Agreement?	1-5	0.4	-	-	0	0.025	0.05	0.075	0.1	
		Variable 3. National Plan of Action to Combat IUU Fishing in Line with IPOA-IUU - Weighting 30%										
"Yes" to: A.1 and "No" to: A.2.2, A.2.3, A.3.1 and A.3.2 or "No" to: A.2-A.4		3.1) Has your country developed a national plan of action to combat IUU fishing (NPOA-IUU)?	Yes/No	0.2	0.2	0	-	-	-	-	-	x30 if Variable Applicable
	"Yes" to: 3.1	3.2) If no to 3.1, is there an intention to develop a national plan of action?	Yes/No	0.1	0.1	0	-	-	-	-	-	
	"No" to: 3.1	3.3) If yes to 3.1, to what extent has your country implemented its NPOA-IUU, with regard to:										
		3.3.1) Policy	1-5	0.2	-	-	0	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.2	
		3.3.2) Legislation	1-5	0.2	-	-	0	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.2	
		3.3.3) Institutional framework	1-5	0.2	-	-	0	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.2	
		3.3.4) Operations and procedures	1-5	0.2	-	-	0	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.2	

		Variable 4. the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures - Weighting 30%									
"Yes" to: A.1 and "No" to: A.2.2, A.2.3, A.3.1 and A.3.2 or "No" to: A.2-A.4		4.1) Is your country Party to The FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA)?	Yes/No	0.2	0.2	0	-	-	-	-		x30 if Variable Applicable
	"Yes" to: 4.1	4.2) If no to 4.1, has your country initiated the process to become a Party to the PSMA?	Yes/No	0.1	0.1	0	-	-	-	-		
		4.3) To what extent has your country implemented the provisions of the PSMA, with regard to: (even through relevant regional mechanisms)										
		4.3.1) Policy	1-5	0.15	-	-	0	0.0375	0.075	0.1125	0.15	
		4.3.2) Legislation	1-5	0.15	-	-	0	0.0375	0.075	0.1125	0.15	
		4.3.3) Institutional framework	1-5	0.15	-	-	0	0.0375	0.075	0.1125	0.15	
		4.3.4) Operations and procedures	1-5	0.15	-	-	0	0.0375	0.075	0.1125	0.15	

		4.4) Has your country designated ports to receive vessels flying the flag of other States that are conducting fishing and fishing related activities, as required under the PSMA?	Yes/No	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-		
		4.5) Has your country designated an authority that shall act as a contact point for the exchange of information, as required by the PSMA?	Yes/No	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-		
		Variable 5. Flag State Responsibilities - Weighting 20%										
"No" to: A.3 and A.4		5.1) Has your country become a Party to The FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (the Compliance Agreement)?	Yes/No	0.15	0.15	0	-	-	-	-	-	x20 if Variable Applicable
	"Yes" to: 5.1	5.2) If no to 5.1, has your country initiated the process to become a Party to the Compliance Agreement?	Yes/No	0.05	0.05	0	-	-	-	-	-	

	5.3) To what extent has the Compliance Agreement and/or other flag state responsibilities been implemented with regard to:									
	5.3.1) Policy	1-5	0.1	-	-	0	0.025	0.05	0.075	0.1
	5.3.2) Legislation	1-5	0.1	-	-	0	0.025	0.05	0.075	0.1
	5.3.3) Institutional framework	1-5	0.1	-	-	0	0.025	0.05	0.075	0.1
	5.3.4) Operations and procedures	1-5	0.1	-	-	0	0.025	0.05	0.075	0.1
	5.4) Does your country maintain a record of vessels authorized by your country to operate on the high seas conducting fishing and fishing related activities and suply the record to the FAO or interested States at their request?	Yes/No	0.075	0.08	0	-	-	-	-	-

5.5) Does your country ensure that vessels flying your flag, that are conducting fishing and fishing related activities, have not engaged in previous activities that has undermined the effectiveness of international conservation and management measures, unless it has satisfied certain requirements in line with the provisions of the FAO Compliance Agreement or the UN Fish Stocks Agreement?	Yes/No	0.075	0.08	0	-	-	-	-	-
5.6) Does your country ensure that vessels flying your flag, that are conducting fishing and fishing related activities, provide your country with information on its operations as may be necessary to enable your country to fulfil its obligations as a flag State?	Yes/No	0.075	0.08	0	-	-	-	-	-
5.7) Does your country ensure vessels flying your flag do not conduct unauthorised fishing or fishing related activities within areas under jurisdiction of other States?	Yes/No	0.075	0.08	0	-	-	-	-	-

		5.8) Has your country undertaken an assessment of your country's performance as a flag State in accordance with The FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance?	Yes/No	0.15	0.15	0	-	-	-	-	-
	"Yes" to: 5.8	5.9) If no to 5.8, does your country intend to do so in the future?	Yes/No	0.05	0.05	0	-	-	-	-	-
				Final Indicator Score = Total of Variables / Total Multiplier of Applicable Variables							

Appendix 2: Example indicator scoring

The general question ascertain the applicability of the instruments to a State.

- Country A is a coastal State, port State and flag State with high levels of implementation of instruments to combat IUU fishing.

- Country B is a coastal State, port State and flag State with very low levels of implementation of instruments to combat IUU fishing, however it still scores some points for initiating the processes of becoming a party to certain agreements and base implementation of UNCLOS.

- Country C is a coastal State and port State but does not flag any vessels conducting fishing or fishing related activities. It is not a party to any of the agreements but has a high level of implementation of instruments to combat IUU fishing to which it is applicable.

The table on the next page shows hypothetical responses for this three countries, the scores that they achieve with these responses and finally the bands that these scores translate into.

Questions:	**Country A**		**Country B**		**Country C**	
	Responses	**Variable Score**	**Responses**	**Variable Score**	**Responses**	**Variable Score**
General Questions						
A.1	No	-	No	-	No	-
A.2.1	Yes		Yes		No	
A.2.2	Yes		Yes		No	
A.2.3	Yes		Yes		No	
A.3.1	Yes		Yes		No	
A.3.2	Yes		Yes		No	

A.4.1	Yes		Yes		Yes	
A.4.2	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Variable 1. UNCLOS – 10%						
1.1	Yes	0.9	Yes	0.5	No	0.7
1.2	n/a		n/a		No	
1.3.1	4		3		5	
1.3.2	5		3		5	
1.3.3	5		2		4	
1.3.4	4		2		4	
Variable 2. Fish Stocks Agreement – 10%						
2.1	Yes	0.85	No	0.1	No	0.75
2.2	n/a		Yes		No	
2.3.1	4		1		4	
2.3.2	5		1		5	
2.3.3	5		1		5	
2.3.4	4		1		4	
2.4	4		1		5	
Variable 3. IPOA-IUU – 30%						
3.1	Yes	0.9	No	0.1	Yes	0.95
3.2	n/a		Yes		n/a	

3.3.1	4		n/a		5	
3.3.2	5		n/a		5	
3.3.3	5		n/a		4	
3.3.4	4		n/a		5	
Variable 4. PSMA – 30%						
4.1	Yes	0.725	No	0	No	0.725
4.2	n/a		No		No	
4.3.1	5		1		5	
4.3.2	5		1		5	
4.3.3	5		1		4	
4.3.4	3		1		4	
4.4	No		No		No	
4.5	No		No		No	
Variable 5. Flag State Responsibilities – 20%						
5.1	Yes	0.975	No	0.175	n/a	n/a*
5.2	n/a		Yes		n/a	
5.3.1	5		1		n/a	
5.3.2	5		1		n/a	
5.3.3	5		1		n/a	
5.3.4	4		1		n/a	

5.4	Yes		Yes		n/a	
5.5	Yes		No		n/a	
5.6	Yes		No		n/a	
5.7	Yes		No		n/a	
5.8	Yes		No		n/a	
5.9	n/a		Yes		n/a	
Indicator Score: (Weighted average)	**0.86**		**0.13**		**0.73**	
Band	**5**		**1**		**4**	